BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
$3 00 for Six Months.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.
THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress organized in Richmond on Monday last, at 12 o'clock, a quorum of each being present. All the old officers were re-elected. During a debate, Johnson, of Arkansas, expressed the opinion that the session would not continue longer than two weeks.

We hope Congress will go to work in good earnest, early, repeal the obnoxious laws passed at the last session, and modify the currency act, so far as the issue of the fives are concerned, at least.

The new Congress is composed, in a great measure, of new members. Georgia sends but one of her old delegation, and North Carolina three. Some 43 or more of the members of the House, (which body is composed of 105 members,) are new members.

HOUSE.—Virginia sends 7 new members out of 16. North Carolina 7 out of 10. South Carolina 1 out of 6. Georgia 9 out of 10.—Alabama 3 out of 9. Florida 1 out of 2. Mississippi 3 out of 7. Louisiana 1 out of 6. Arkansas 1 out of 4. Texas 3 out of 6 Tennessee 4 out of 11. Kentucky 3 out of 12.

The election in Missouri took place on the 2nd.

There are two vacancies in the House to be filled: one in the Tennessee delegation, occasioned by the death of Mr. Currin; and one in the Texas delegation, caused by the death of Mr. Wilcox.

In the Senate there are several changes: Clay, of Ala., is succeeded by Walker; Phelan, of Miss., by Watson; Davis, of N. C., by Graham. There are also several vacancies. Both of the Missouri; one of the Tennessee, and one of the Kentucky senatorships are vacant.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We have not yet seen the Message, but from the summary before us, we judge it devoid of much interest.

The President says, Congress has assembled under circumstances of deep interest to the country, but hopes the newly elected members may be able to devise measures adapted to the wants of the public service. He thinks sufficient time has not elapsed to test the efficacy of the important laws of the last session of Congress.

Although the exchange of prisoners has been resumed, no assurance has been given of an intent to carry out the cartel.

The law contracting the circulating medium is said to have had the desired effect, and by the 1st of July the amount will be reduced to two hundred and thirty millions. The President advises against an increase of the circulation.

No hopes are expressed of foreign intervention, &c., and the only hopes of success are in the army, with the reliance upon HIM without whose guidance and protecting care all human efforts are of no avail.

We will publish the Message in full next week.

BURNSIDE'S WHEREABOUTS.—It seems to be now ascertained that Burnside's command has already joined Grant, and his forces are being rapidly pushed to the front. Burnside's force is variously estimated at from 25 to 40,000.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN THE 7TH DISTRICT.—The Raleigh *Confederate* gives the official vote in the 7th District, as follows:

Leach, 4,058. Foster. 2,420. Ramsay, 482.

Leach's majority over both 1,156, and over Foster, 1,638.

Christian's vote in November was 8,631, and Ashe 2,126; majority for Christian 1,505. So it will be seen Gen. Leach has gained on Christian's vote.

LABORERS.—Besides the farmers, there are also laborers, in every community, between 45 and 50 who have families of children and others dependent upon them for support. Many of them are very useful persons, without whom it will be almost impossible to carry on farming operations in many portions of Western North Carolina, with success. We hope the importance of retaining the industrious portion of this class of persons, will not be overlooked.

☞ We are indebted to a kind friend, in the army at Plymouth, for several New York *Victoria's*, (none of a very recent date, however,) and the New York Herald of the 9th April.

A GREAT FIRE.—On Thursday night last, at 1½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in a cotton shed on the West side of the river, opposite Wilmington. The Journal says it burnt with amazing rapidity, destroying every building south of the W. & M. railroad depot, including the Company's office. 4362 bales of cotton, &c. The railroad depot buildings and workshops were saved The entire loss was about six millions of dollars. T. Andrea, (blockade runner) lost $2,430,000 in 2500 bales of cotton, 300 of it sea island. The Confederate Government $900,000 in 800 bales of cotton, &c. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, 187 bales of cotton. J. W. Thomas 37 bales; the State of Virginia, and sundry other parties 850 bales of cotton, rope, bagging, &c., $900,000; Rankin & Martin's Resin Oil Works $10,000. B. Hallett, sheds, &c. $25-000; Southern Express Co. two car loads of merchandize $100,000; John A. Taylor, shed at Ferry, $10,000; B. W. & W. L. Beery sheds &c. $25,000. Georgia Central R. R. Co. 15 freight cars $90,000; W. & M. Co. 8 do $48,000; Express Co. 2 do $12000. Besides all this, a quarter of a mile of wharf, sheds of the Confederate gov't. and other parties, injury to cotton press, &c. &c.

No clue has been found to the origin of the fire.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864. NO. 1.

THE NEWS.

TRANS MISSISSIPPI.—A bearer of dispatches from Kirby Smith states that the battles of the 8th and 9th of April resulted in a complete defeat of the enemy, with an estimated loss of 8,000 killed, wounded and missing. Their own estimate is still larger, reaching 13 000 He captured 21 pieces of artillery, 10,000 stand of small arms, 1,200 mules, 300 wagons and large quantities of stores. Our loss, (official) 2,200 killed, among which were Gen'ls Morton and Green. Three [illegible] Generals reported killed. Our forces [illegible]ered from 18 to 20,000, the enemy's force amounted to 30,000. On Sunday the 17th the enemy attempted to cross Red river, were again attacked, badly whipped,—escaping to the north side of the river and was falling back on Natches. Forty steamboats were above Alexandria and the Yankees were blowing them up to prevent them falling into our hands.

Gen. Price had been apparently falling back, in great disorder, in Arkansas, abandoning everything. When the Yankees attacked his trains, however, he turned upon them and cut them to pieces, capturing 4,000 prisoners, 309 wagons, and all their ammunition, baggage and supplies. Steele is said to have evacuated Little Rock, and falling back on the Mississippi. This story is corroborated by the Yankees on the Mississippi.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.—The Yankees are said to be falling back from the Big Black after partially destroying the bridge, burning all the sutler's shantees and soldiers' huts

The Yankees fear that Gen. Wirt Adams will attack Vicksburg.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—Burnside has arrived at Alexandria, and was pushing on to form a junction with Grant. A battle may come off in a few days.

WASHINGTON, N. C. EVACUATED.—The Raleigh Progress of Tuesday says that Washington in this State was evacuated by the Yankees on the 28th inst, taking with them their artillery, 17 pieces. The garrison numbered 2,600 men.

Gen. Hoke had advanced upon the place, and was making demonstrations against it, when the Yankees retired to Newbern. The Yankee force at Newbern is estimated at from seven to nine thousand. The defences of the town are very formidable.

Maj. Gen. Hoke has occupied Washington.

CASUALTIES AT PLYMOUTH.—We have no further particulars from Plymouth, only that our success there has been complete, with heavy loss, however. A sufficient force was left to garrison the place, and Gen Hoke proceeded towards little Washington. The amount of stores captured is valued at several millions of dollars, the greater portion of which have been forwarded to Lee's army, in Virginia.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, the casualties amount to 591. In Ramseur's brigade alone, the total casualties foot up 438.—If the other brigades suffered as severely as Ramseur's we fear our losses will reach 1,000

Virginia.—Rumors of the advance of the Yankees towards Richmond were current during the week, by way of the Peninsula, but did not amount to much; they were merely reconnoitering or scouting parties.

Richmond dates of the 30th April, mention the report of the Yankees advance in the direction of New Kent Court-house in a small force. There was no collision.

Great preparations are still making for active operations, on both sides.

There are rumors of important movements in Western Virginia.

The Richmond Examiner learns that Gen'l Imboden, in addition to his other duties, is now organizing the reserve forces of Virginia in the counties of Botetourt, Roanoke, Craige, Rockingham, Pendleton, Highland, Augusta, Bath, Rockbridge, Alleghany, Page, Shenandoah, Hardy, and such portions of the country lower down the Valley as can be controlled.

Marylanders.—The government seems to be in earnest to put Marylanders into service.

General Elzey will proceed to Staunton next Monday, and will, for the present, establish his headquarters there for the organization of the Maryland Line.

The Georgia and Tennessee Lines.—The Richmond Examiner of the 29th April says:

We have again rumors of an impending battle on the Georgia and Tennessee lines. The opinion in that part of the Confederacy appears to be that the enemy is to make the grand effort of the ensuing campaign in that quarter; but while there is much stronger evidence that that effort is to be made in the direction of Richmond, it must be recollected that this theory by no means excludes the probability that an important issue is also to be tried in North Georgia.

The enemy has an army there which is formidable in numbers and discipline. It possesses one great advantage which the enemy has not in Virginia; the impregnable fortifications of Chattanooga, upon which to fall back in case of disaster. The state of preparation of the army in General Johnston's front, the removal of the great body of the troops from Knoxville and Cleveland to Chattanooga, and the facility with which reinforcements can be thrown from Tennessee and Kentucky, warn us that we need not be surprised at any time to hear that an earnest attempt is being made to break our lines at Dalton, and that a grand battle is going on.

Nothing of importance from Charleston.

GENERAL FORREST'S COMMAND.

An officer, who is in receipt of late advices from the West, gives us cheering news of General Forrest's command. His capture of Fort Pillow and his recent movements had struck great terror to the Yankee heart His successhad greatly aroused the enthusiasm of our friends in Kentucky and Tennessee, and large numbers were joining him. The Yankee papers in the West say that he has added to his command, in this way, some seven to ten thousand men.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE STORMING OF PLYMOUTH.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT.

A dispatch from Newbern gives the following particulars of the attack on Plymouth.

The battle lasted, night and day, from Sunday the 16th to the 20th instant, and resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy at Wednesday noon, including General Wessels and his force of 1,500 men. The enemy obtained possession of the town at 8 oclock in the morning General Wessels and his troops retired into Fort Williams and held out until noon, repulsing the enemy in seven desperate assaults. Their loss is said to be 1,700, while our loss was slight.

Two companies belonging to the 2d North Carolina (Union) volunteers were among the captured at Plymouth, the most of whom were taken out and shot by the enemy after our forces had surrendered. All the negroes found in uniform were also shot.

The funeral of commander Flusser takes place here to-morrow.

Under the cover of night the ram at Plymouth sunk two of our gunboats, but it is not expected she would attack any respectable number of gunboats in the daytime.

A dispatch from Baltimore [illegible]

There are reports on the street here this morning, purporting to have been brought by a coloured sutler, that the coloured Union troops at Plymouth, North Carolina, were murdered after the surrender of the place, by the rebels.

There are no means of verifying this statement, and the rumour is probably without foundation.

From the Armies in Georgia.—The Macon (Georgia) Confederate learns from passengers from the front that a battle is still impending. A private letter from Atlanta says:

"The indications are that there will be a fight at the front within the next ten days.—The Yankees are at Ringgold. Their whole force is said to amount to sixty thousand—our's to——. I presume that they will find their Waterloo at Dalton, or wherever old Joe fights them.

The Confederate omits the number of our men stated in the letter, but says they are quite sufficient to meet more than sixty thousand Yankees.

From Tennessee.—Rumor informs us that three Yankee regiments—one white and two black—attacked Gen. Jackson at Carter's Station, 20 miles below Bristol, on Monday last. Gen. Jackson, with a force of not more than 300 or 400 men, repulsed them in gallant style, killing 8, wounding 15 and capturing 4 Our loss was two killed and three captured.

In a hasty note from an officer who was in the fight, we learn that the enemy had not more than 300 men engaged at any one time They commenced the attack on the morning of the 25th, were handsomely repulsed, remained in sight till the next morning, since which they have not been seen. It is said that they are at Jonesboro', about 1500 strong, consisting of cavalry and artillery. Their loss was about 30 in killed and wounded, including a Major and Captain of the 10th Michigan.—Our loss was three wounded, one dangerously and two slightly, and five captured.—*Abingdon Virginian, April 29.*

Price of Provisions at Plymouth.—The following schedule of prices was fixed by the Yankee authorities at Plymouth N C., just previous to its surrender:

Provost Marshal's Office,
Plymouth, N. C., April 12, 1864.

The following schedule of prices for country produce will be observed at the outposts and in the Market of Plymouth, N. C, until further orders:

Sweet Potatoes, per bushel, $1 50; Irish Potatoes, 150; Corn Meal, per pound, 3 cts; Chickens, per pair; 30 cts; Turkeys, per pair 2 00; Eggs, 15 cts; Geese, per pair, 1 25.

From Suffolk.—Passengers on the train from Ivor, yesterday afternoon, says the Petersburg Express, of Tuesday, report that the enemy have burnt their camps, evacuated Suffolk, and retired behind their entrenchments immediately around Portsmouth.

General Holmes has been relieved from duty in the Arkansas district, at his own request He has been assigned to the command of the "Reserved Forces" in North Carolina, with Headquarters at Raleigh.

Licensed Preachers.—The Enrolling officer of this District decided that simple licentiate preachers were not exempt from conscription. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Secretary of War; and the Secretary has sustained the appeal and reversed the decision of the Enrolling Officer Hence this question is settled while the present law continues in force. Every man in every denomination who is authorized to preach and is discharging his duties, as required by his church, is entitled to exemption.

A GOOD RECORD.—There is not a State in the Confederacy—with the exception of Missouri, where we have no force—in which within about two months past the Confederate arms have not achieved some success or the Yankees met with a failure. Thus we have:

In Texas, Benavids affair at Laredo.
In Louisiana, Banks' defeat at Mansfield,
In Arkansas, the capture of Jacksonport and the discomfiture of Steele.
In Kentucy, the capture of Paducah.
In Tennessee, the capture of Fort Pillow.
In Mississippi, the defeat of Grierson.
In Alabama, the Yankee failure at Fort Powell
In Florida, the victory at Ocean Pond.
In Georgia, the repulse of Crow's valley,
In South Carolina, the confessed failure of the siege of Charleston.
In North Carolina, the capture of Plymouth.
In Virginia, the defeat of Dahlgreen's raid.

There are others besides, but we have confined ourselves to a single affair in each State.—Surely the skies all around us are bright with happy omens.

Important Ruling for Holders of State Bonds.—The legislature having passed an act at its last session exempting State stocks from Confederate taxation, we learn from the Raleigh press, that the State Comptroller has recently decided that said bonds were not subject to the levy of 5 per cent Confederate tax as upon other bonds, and that the Public Treasurer and the State Attorney General have fully confered and agreed in said decision.

The cancellation of old currency is progressing at the Treasury at the rate of eighty millions per month.

PRISONERS AT SALISBURY.—The Confederate States Prison Post at Salisbury, N. C, combines a prison, penitentiary and workshops.

At present about 600 prisoners are held there, one-half of them yankee deserters, the balance Union men, spies and Confederate soldiers, who have disgraced themselves and been sent here to serve out sentences of various grades. About 150 are confined with ball and chain

Occasionally a yankee escapes, and strikes a "bee line" for the yankee border and the "buffalo" dens. Several weeks since Captains Leichfield and Read, sent from Richmond, made their escape, but were re-captured some days thereafter by the home guards in Wilkes county, North Carolina.

A Soldier accidently Killed.—Lieut. Lane of the 56th N. C. T. was accidently killed at the depot of the Centralroad at Greensboro' on Sunday last, by being caught between the platform of the water tank and the train of cars while in motion, thus horibly crushing him, and causing immediate death.

We learn that this is the third slodier that has met an untimely death at this place in the same manner, and we would therefore most respectfully invite the attention of the Chief Engineer to the condition of said platform, and we seriously protest that its present position is to the track shall no longer endanger the lives of our soldiers or citizens.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.—Since the organization of the Confederate Government, there has been issued of non-interest bearing Treasury notes as follows:

Fifty cents,	$ 911,258 50
Ones,	4,882,000 00
Twos,	6,086,320 00
Fives,	79,090,315 00
Tens,	157,982,750 00
Twenties,	217,425,120 00
Fifties,	188,861,400 00
Hundreds,	318 038 200 00
Total,	$973,277,363 50

FORT PILLOW.—It appears that General Forrest has made no attempt to hold Fort Pillow. But any disappointment of the public in this respect is very unreasonable. Fort Pillow is far within the enemy's lines, and easily reached by them by the river. By this means they were enabled to transport troops at pleasure, from any point on the river, to operate against General Forrest, should he attempt to make a stand. Their river iron clads could also be brought to operate in an attack. The fort had no guns mounted commanding the river, as the enemy, having to defend against a rear attack only, had removed the guns originally mounted in the front batteries Against an attack by water, therefore, our forces could not be expected to make a stand; and as we had no troops to support those that made the capture, within hundreds of miles, and no supplies at hand, and the enemy, as before remarked, was able to concentrate an overwhelming force, General Forrest acted wisely in falling back, after fully accomplishing his work of destruction. Fort Pillow was of no importance to us, and the only value of the capture was its occasion of the severe punishment of the enemy and his heavy loss in stores.

Famine at the Cape De Verdes—Fearful State of the Inhabitants.—A few days ago we published accounts of the sad condition of the inhabitants of the Cape de Verdes, and the latest accounts received in Liverpool yesterday, verify but too sadly the expectations which were then predicted. The islands were fast becoming depopulated, in consequence of the resent drought. As an instance, the condition of Brava and St. Thiago was truly fearful and desperate. The population of the two islands amounts to about 70,000, and for this population there were, when the advices left Thiago, only sixty bags of rice. But in the island of Brava the case was even worse—there was no rice to be had. The effects of the fearful drought had overwhelmed both man and beast, and those who were living were subsisting on the bark of the bana tree, and the flesh of animals, which, in this country, were considered as vermin. Although rain had fallen, the seed sown in the earth were too much parched to sprout; and although the pastures were becoming green, there were no cattle to feed on them—all had died for want of food and water.

Liverpool Post

Explosion.—An explosion took place at the Augusta (Ga) Arsenal Wednesday morning last, by which two of the young ladies employed there were seriously if not fatally injured. The accident occurred in the room where the rockets are prepaired, and is said to have been produced by the spontaneous ignition of some powder. The females mentioned were badly burned, while a number of the other lady employees sustained injuries

A Female Surgeon.—A woman in male attire, named Miss Mary E. Walker, Assistant Surgeon of the 52nd Ohio regiment, was captured and carried to Dalton by our pickets on the 11th instant.

She was sent to Richmond, accompanied by two Confederate officers.

A GREAT COMET PREDICTED.—The following, says an English paper, is an extract of a letter just received from Melburne: Professor Newmager, on a three years' scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth; and should it not attach itself (as one globule of quicksilver to another,) nor annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train.

Reech's plantation, seven miles above Synder's Bluff on the Yazoo river, and one of the largest in the State, was attacked by rebels on the 1st inst. It has extensive cotton works and splendid buildings all of which were destroyed. The plantation had been leased by the Government and was being extensively worked by the lessee.

The Atlanta papers have compromised their difficulties with the printers and are again afloat. The *Confederacy* and the *Appeal* have advanced their rates of subscription to $5 a month and $15 for three months for Daily paper, and $5 for Weekly edition three months.

All the hospitals in and near Richmond have been vacated and cleared out.

LOSSES IN THIS WAR.

We take from the Philadelphia *North American* the following list, made up to the 1st September, 1863, including the battle of Chickamauga:

CONFEDERATES.

	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Total
1861	1,270	3,955	2,772	7,987
1862	14,566	47,204	15,872	77,646
1863	12,321	48,300	71,211	131,832
Total	28,147	99,459	89,855	217,165

Confederates died of disease and sickness from commencement of war to present time, 130,000.

FEDERALS.

	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Total
1861	4,724	9,791	9,144	23,709
1862	20,879	69,973	46,534	136,386
1863	15,363	53,981	33,281	102,625
Total	40,966	132,745	89,009	262,700

Federals died of disease and sickness during the same time, 290,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Federal losses in battles, &c.,	262,720
" " by sickness, &c.,	290,000
Federal total loss in 3 years,	552,720
Confederate losses in battles, &c,	217,165
Confederate losses by sickness, &c.,	130,000
Confederate total loss in 3 years,	347,465 347,465
Excess of Federal loss	205,255

The total loss, North and South, according to this has been 900,185—which when the full three years of war are ended, will doubtless rise to a million.

Distilleries.—Many of our people are complaining heavily of the whiskey making from grain in various parts of North Carolina, notwithstanding the stringent laws against it It is the fault of the people, sheriffs, constables, county and district attorneys that the perpetrators are not "brought to taw." Here is the way they do further South, where they have corn in abundance:

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a scorching law on the subject of distilleries.—The law provides that when any one shall establish a distillery, the property and everything thereunto appertaining, shall be confiscated It is made the duty of every officer in the State or county, no matter what office he may hold, to report the same, under penalty of five thousand dollars fine and twelve months imprisonment in the county jail, and that the officer so failing or neglecting shall never again be eligible to hold any office in this State. In case the same is reported by a citizen, he shall be paid one-half the price of the property confiscated.

The chief feature of the extracts from Northern papers is the kicking up of a terrible row over the "Fort Pillow Massacre"—from Old Abe, the Yankee Congress, and the newspapers. Lincoln said in a speech at Baltimore, that the matter was undergoing a thorough investigation, and, if proven, the massacre of the blacks should be avenged—declaring, that "if there has been the massacre of three hundred there, or even the tenth part of three hundred the retribution shall as surely come." Mr. Lincoln moreover declares that he has determined to use the negro as a soldier, and to give him all the protection given to the white soldier. From these declarations, this *manifesto* of Mr. Lincoln possesses great significance.

The Yankee Congress has also passed a resolution directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the truth of the rumors attending the recent attack upon Fort Pillow, and whether Fort Pillow could have been reinforced; and that they report the facts as soon as possible. And the Yankee newspapers and Yankees generally, threaten to take revenge.

Substitute For Salt.—In these days when salt is scarce and high anything will lessen the quantity of that commodity that is daily required for domestic purposes is of material value. We give the following recipe which will cost nothing to test:

"An esteemed country friend says he has been taught by necessity, since the war began, how to keep beef without salt, and desires us to tell our readers. According to his experience and taste, beef is never fit to be eaten in steaks until a week after being killed. He says that if it is suspended by a hook or string, in a cellar, so as not to touch the wall, it will, even in the hottest of summer, keep from one to two weeks, without a particle of salt, and in winter for much longer time. He has now some which he has preserved in this way ever since the 1st of December last. and thinks it greatly improved. It is more tender, palatable and wholesome."

A Yankee Steamer blown up off the Coast of Florida, by a Torpedo.—The steamer Maple Leaf, with troops for Pilatka, while on her return trip to Jacksonville, came in contact with a rebel torpedo the night of the 31st, opposite Buckler's bluff which exploded and blew out the entire bow of the vessel. She sunk almost immediately, carrying down four of the crew. The passengers, sixty in number, were saved.

Bridge Washed Away—Grant Ready.—The Lynchburg Republican of the 19th says:

"We are informed by a member of Mosby's command who arrived here on Sunday evening by the Orange train, that the Long Bridge across the Potomac, at Washington, was washed away by the recent freshet in the river.

The same gentleman informs us that the enemy have all left the neighborhood of Warrenton, and that Grant is concentrating his troops in Culpeper county, in large numbers. It is the general opinion in the army that his preparations for an advance have all been completed and that he will commense a forward movement, unless delayed by the weather, during the present or in the early part of the coming week. The spirit of our army is said never to have been more buoyant and hopeful than now, and when the shock of battle comes every confidence is felt in its resulting successfully to our arms."

Flag of Truce Boat Arrived.—Richmond April 29.—The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night, with 50 officers and 350 men.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about ten cents a line.

ALL EUROPE IN A STATE OF INCIPLENT REVOLUTION.

The New York Herald thinks that the news from Europe makes apparent the fact that the different nations are all, more or less, moved by a strong revolutionary spirit, and that the present ruling Powers will have to succumb to the people and give way to their advancement and progress. The Herald, tracing the progress of events, says:

The Poles continue their struggle against the Czar, spite of the enormous disparity of force existing between the insurgents and the powerful sovereign who claims their allegiance. In Hungary the people are ready for a revolutionary movement. So much does this appear that the Austrian government has seen the necessity of establishing at once repressive measures, and portions of the country are under martial law. In Italy the people evince more decidedly than ever their determination to free Venetia and conquer Rome. King Victor Emanuel arms a large force. He is aware that ere long he will have to submit to the will of his subjects in this respect, and forward with all his power their revolutionary tendencies.

France has for years been the hotbed of revolutions Napoleon attained power through the intrigues and influence of the revolutionary party Since his accession to the throne he has abandoned as much as he dared the dangerous doctrines which elevated him; but his people have not. This they prove in their elections, wherein the opposition candidates triumph over those so strongly supported by the government. This course on the part of the people proves that the great revolutionary party is more powerful even than Napoleon, and that sooner or later he will have to move with it or be crushed, as will all those who oppose it. At any moment this outbreak of those who yearn for progress and civilization, for the downfall of dynasties and the rule of the people, may take place, and then Napoleon will, more than likely, find himself forced to assume the championship of the masses, and renew the struggle of the great Emperor against the ruling Powers of Europe, with this difference, that from the force of circumstances he will be acting for revolutionary party and not with the sole view of personal aggrandizement.

England has for years given way to the revolutionary party, and played at conceding to the wishes of the people on all important occasions But this deceit is fast being discovered by stolid John Bull, and the day is not far distant when the British Government will have to espouse the cause of revolution honestly and heartily. Even now the people are in direct contradiction with the course pursued by their rulers. We mean on this Danish war. The people will force the present government to aid the Dains or they will have a change of Ministers, and thus obtain the accomplishment of their desires This would be a triumph of the revolutionary party. That England's government was prevented from too overt a sanction of the Davis rebellion from actual recognition of the traitor—was undoubtedly a triumph of the revolutionary party. The people were averse to such a policy and the government and aristocracy were forced to respect this feeling, because they fear the revolution-ists.

In Germany a chronic state of revolution exists, and this Danish war will more than likely give, life and strength to this feeling. The people throughout the Confederation are averse to their rulers' wish to consolidate their power, and they are being taught by this war what that power is. We shall not be surprised to see as a result, total reconstruction of Germany; and all this will be the result of that revolutionary movement which now in its incipient state pervades Europe.

Stop the Rogue.

STOLEN from my stable, on the night of the 25th ult, a dark iron grey mare, 4 years old, dark tail, with some white hairs, heavy black mane, the foretop black and cut about even with the eyes: all her feet and legs black, a saddle mark on back and slightly marked by saddle on each side; a small star in forehead; newly shod before, not behind; her fore hoofs were very much worn before shoeing. She is about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has about 2 or 3 inches in height yet to grow; walks well and holds her head low. The mark on the back is the effect of a sore made by saddle and is now well.

I will give a reward of $200 on delivery of said mare to me, or $500 for her together with the thief.

S. S. B. SMITH.
Thompsonville, N. C., April 27th, 1864. 1-4t.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity. Filed Spring Term, 1864.

George K. Hendricks and wife Mary, and others, plaintiffs
vs.
George H. Young, Executor of Thomas Voss, deceased, Thomas Voss, Calvin Voss, Yancy Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sally, Benjamin Voss, Nancy Boothe, William Hicks and wife Mary, Hezekiah Brown and wife Nancy, Wyatt Dalton and wife Sarah and John P. Voss, defendants.

Bill for an Injunction and account, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, on affidavit, that the above defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Forsyth at the court-house in Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, this 20th day of April, A.D. 1864. D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E

May. 5, 1864. 1-6t.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH IN THE CITY of Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office. EDWARD WARREN,

1-1m.] Surgeon General North Carolina.

The People's Press.

SPEECH OF

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE,

ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 16TH, 1864.

Reported for the Atlanta Intelligencer by A. E. Marshall, and Revised by Himself.

[CONCLUDED.]

Another objection to the measure, (the suspension of the writ) is the effect it will have upon our cause abroad. I have never looked to foreign intervention, or early recognition, and do not now. European governments have no sympathy with either side in this struggle. They are rejoiced to see professed republicans cutting each other's throats, and the failure, as they think, of the great experiment of self government on this continent. They saw that the North went into despotism immediately on the separation of the South, and their fondest hopes and expectations are that the same destiny awaits us. This has usually been the fate of republics. This is the sentiment of all the governments in Europe. But we have friends there, as you heard last night, in the eloquent remarks of the gentleman [Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar] who addressed you on our foreign relations, and who has lately returned from those countries. Those friends are anxiously and hopefully watching the issue of the present conflict. In speeches, papers and reviews they are defending our cause. No argument used by them heretofore has been more effectual than the contrast drawn between the Federals and the Confederates upon the subject of the writ of *habeas corpus*.—Here, notwithstanding our dangers and perils, the military has always been kept subordinate to the civil authorities. Here all the landmarks of English liberty have been preserved and maintained, while at the North not a vestige of them is left. There, instead of courts of justice with open doors, the country is dotted all over with prisons and bastiles. No better argument in behalf of a people struggling for constitutional liberty could have been presented to arouse sympathy in our favor. It showed that we were passing through a fiery furnace for a great cause, and passing through unscathed. It showed that, whatever may be the state of things at the North, at the South, at least, the great light of the principles of self-government, civil and religious liberty, established on this continent by our ancestors, which was looked to with encouragement and hope by the down-trodden of all nations, was not yet extinguished, but was still burning brightly in the hands of their Southern sons, even burning the more brightly from the intensity of the conflict in which we are engaged. To us, in deed and in truth, is committed the hopes of the world as to the capacity and ability of man for self-government. Let us see to it that these hopes and expectations do not fail. Let us prove ourselves equal to the high mission before us.

One other view only that relates to the particularly dangerous tendency of this act in the present state of the country, and the policy indicated by Congress. Conscription has been extended to embrace all between 17 and 50 years of age. It cannot be possible that the intention and object of that measure was really to call and keep in the field all between those ages. The folly and ruinous consequence of such a policy is too apparent. Details are to be made, and must be made, to a large extent. The effect and the object of this measure, therefore, was not to raise armies or procure soldiers, but to put all the population of the country, between those ages under military law. Whatever the object was, the effect is to put much the larger portion of the labor of the country, both white and slave, under the complete control of the President. Under this system almost all the useful and necessary occupations of life will be completely under the control of one man. No one between the ages of 17 and 50 can tan your leather, make your shoes, grind your grain, shoe your horse, lay your plough, make your wagon, repair your harness, superintend your farm, procure your salt, or perform [illegible] ons of life, (except [illegible] physicians, and a very few others,) without permission from the President. This is certainly an extraordinary and a dangerous power. In this connection take in view this *habeas corpus* suspension act, by which it has been shown the attempt is made to confer upon him the power to order the arrest and imprisonment of any man, woman or child in the Confederacy on the bare charge, unsupported by oath, or any of the acts for which arrests are allowed to be made. Could the whole country be more completely under the power and control of one man, except as to life and limb? Could dictatorial powers be more complete? In this connection consider, also, the strong appeals that have been made for some time past, by leading journals, openly for a dictator. Coming events often cast their shadows before. Could art or ingenuity have devised a shorter or a surer cut to that end, for all practical purposes, than the whole policy adopted by the last Congress, and now before you for consideration? As to the objects, or motives, or patriotism of those who adopted that policy, that is not the question. The presentation of the case as it stands is what your attention is called to. Nor is the probability of the abuse of the power the question. Some doubtless, think it is for the best interests of the country to have a dictator? Such are not unfrequently to be met with whose intelligence, probity and general good character in private life are not to be questioned, however much their wisdom, judgment and principles may be deplored. In such times, when considering the facts as they exist, and looking at the policy indicated in all its bearings, the most ill-timed, delusive and dangerous words that can be uttered are, can you not trust the President? Have you not confidence in him that he will not abuse the powers thus confided in him? To all such questions my answer is, without any reflection or imputation against our present Chief Magistrate, that the measure of my confidence in him, and all other public officers, is the Constitution. To the question of whether I would not or cannot trust him with these high powers not conferred by the Constitution, my answer is the same that I gave to one who submitted a plan for a dictatorship to me some months ago: "I am utterly opposed to everything looking to or tending towards a dictatorship in this country. Language would fail to give utterance to my inexpressible repugnance at the bare suggestion of such a lamentable catastrophe. There is no man living, and not one of the illustrious dead, whom, if now living, I would so trust."

In any and every view, therefore, I look on this *habeas corpus* suspension act as unwise, impolitic, unconstitutional and dangerous to public liberty.

But you have been asked what can you do? Do? You can do much. If you believe the act to be unconstitutional, you can and ought so to declare your judgment to be.

What can you do? What did Virginia and Kentucky do in 1798-99, under similar circumstances? What did Jefferson do, and what did Madison do, and what did the legislators of those States then do?

Though a war was then threatening with France—though armies were being raised—though Washington was called from his retirement to take command as lieutenant-general—though it was said then as now, that all discussions of even obnoxious measures of Congress would be hurtful to the public cause, they did not hesitate, by solemn resolves by the Legislatures, to declare the alien and sedition laws unconstitutional and utterly void. Those acts of Congress, in my judgment, were not more clearly unconstitutional, or more dangerous to liberty, than this act now under review. What can you do? You can invoke its repeal, and ask the Government officials and the people in the meantime, to let the question of constitutionality be submitted to the courts, and both sides to abide by the decision.

Some seem to be of the opinion, that those who oppose this act are for a counter-revolution. No such thing. I am for no counter-revolution. The object is to keep the present one, great in its aims and grand in its purposes, upon the right track—the one on which it was started, and that on which alone it can attain noble objects and majestic achievements. The surest way to prevent a counter-revolution, is for the State to speak out and declare her opinions upon this subject.—For as certain as day succeeds night, the people of this Confederacy will never live long in peace and quiet under any government with the principles of this act settled as its established policy, and held to be in conformity with the provisions of its fundamental law. The action of the Virginia Legislature in 1779, saved the old government beyond question, from a counter and bloody revolution; kept it on the right track for 60 years afterwards, in its unparalleled career of growth, prosperity, development, progress, happiness and renown. All our present troubles North and South, sprang from violations of those great constitutional principles therein set forth.

Let no one, therefore, be deterred from performing his duty on this occasion by the cry of counter revolution, nor by the cry that it is the duty of all, in this hour of peril, to support the government. Our government is composed of executive, legislative and judicial departments, under the Constitution. He most truly and faithfully supports the government who supports and defends the Constitution. Be not misled by this cry, or that you must not say anything against the administration, or you will injure the cause. This is the argument of the preacher, who doubted that his derelictions should not be exposed, because if they were, it would injure his usefulness as a minister. Derelict ministers are not the cause. Listen to no such cry. And let no one be influenced by that other cry, of the bad effect of such discussions and such action will have upon our gallant citizen soldiers in the field. I know something of the feeling of these men. I have witnessed their hardships, their privations and their discomforts in camp. I have witnessed and ministered to their wants and sufferings from disease and wounds in hospitals.

I know something of the sentiments that actuated the great majority of them, when they quit home, with all its endearments, and went out to this war not as mercenaries or human machines, but as intelligent, high-minded, noble spirited gentlemen, who were proud of their birthright as freemen, and "who, knowing their rights," dared maintain them, at any and every cost and sacrifice. The Old Barons who extorted magna charta from their oppressor and wrong-doer by a resort to arms, did not present a grander spectacle for the admiration of the world when they went forth to their work, thoroughly imbued with a sense of the right for the right's sake, than this gallant band of patriots did when they went forth in this war, inspired with no motive, but a thorough devotion to and an ardent attachment for constitutional liberty. To defend this and maintain it inviolate for themselves and those who should come after them, was their sole object.—Their ancient rights, usages, institutions and liberties were threatened by an insolent foe, who had trampled the Constitution of our common ancestors under foot. They and we all had quit the Union when the rights of all of us were no longer respected under it, but we had re-sued the Constitution—the ark of the covenant—and this is what they went to defend. These were the sentiments with which your armies were raised as if by magic. These are the sentiments with which re-enlistments for the war have been made. These are the sentiments with which your ranks would have been filled to the last man whose services can be relied upon in action if conscription had never been resorted to.

You cannot, therefore, send these gallant defenders of constitutional liberty a more cheering message, than that while they are battling for their rights and the common rights of all in the field, you are keeping sacred watch and guard over the same in the public councils. They will enter the fight with renewed vigor from the assurance that their toil, and sacrifice, and blood will not be in vain, but that when the strife is over and independence is acknowledged, it will not be a bare name, a shadow and a mockery, but that with it they and their children after them shall enjoy that liberty for which they now peril all. Next to this, the most encouraging message you could send them is, that while all feel that the brunt of the fight must be borne by them, and the only sure hope of success is in the power of their arms, yet every possible and honorable effort will be made by the civil departments of the government to terminate the struggle by negotiation and adjustment upon the principles for which they entered the contest.

Gentlemen, I have addressed you longer than I expected to be able to do. My strength will not allow me to say more. I do not know that I shall ever address you again, or see you again.—Great events have passed since, standing in this place three years ago, I addressed your predecessors, on a similar request, upon the questions then immediately pending our present troubles. Many who were then with us have since passed away. Some in the ordinary course of life, while many of them have fallen upon the battle field, offering up their lives in the great cause in which we are engaged. Still greater events may be just ahead of us. What fate or fortune awaits you or me, in the contingencies of the times, is unknown to us all. We may meet again, or we may not. But as a parting remembrance, a lasting memento, to be engraven on your memories and your hearts, I warn you against that most insidious enemy which approaches with her syren song—"Independence first and liberty afterwards." It is a false delusion. Liberty is the animating spirit, the soul of our system of government, and like the soul of man, when once lost, it is lost forever. There is for it no redemption except through blood. Never for a moment permit yourselves to look upon liberty, that constitutional liberty which you inherited as a birthright, as subordinate to independence. The one was resorted to to save the other. Let them ever be held and cherished as objects co ordinate, co-existent, co equal, co eval and forever inseparable. Let them stand together "through weal and through woe," and, if such be our fate, let them and us all go down together in a common ruin. Without liberty I would not turn upon my heel for independence. I scorn all independence which does not secure liberty. I warn you also against another fatal delusion, commonly dressed up in the fascinating language of "If we are to have a master, who would not prefer to have a Southern one to a Northern one?" Use no such language. Countenance none such. Evil communications are as corrupting in politics as in morals.

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen.
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

I would not turn upon my heel to choose between masters. I was not born to have a master from either the North or South. I shall never choose between candidates for that office. Shall never degrade the right of suffrage in such an election. I have no wish or desire to live after the degradation of my country, and have no intention to survive its liberties, if life be the necessary sacrifice of their maintenance to the utmost of my ability, to the bitter end. As for myself, give me liberty as secured in the Constitution with all its guaranties, among which is the sovereignty of Georgia, or give me death. This is my motto, while living, and I want no better epitaph, when I am dead.

Senators and Representatives; the honor, the rights, the dignity, the glory of Georgia is in your hands. See to it as faithful sentinels upon the watchtower, that no harm or detriment come to any of those high and sacred trusts, while committed to your charge. [Immense cheers and applause.]

The *Mobile Tribune* notices evident signs of a rapid decline in prices of groceries, provisions, etc. Butter, that commanded in the Mobile market three weeks ago, from $10 to $12 per, lb., is now dull at $5 to $6 per lb.—Bacon is offered at $3.50 per lb. Fresh meats have declined in the past ten days from thirty to fifty per cent. Corn is selling at $3 to 5 per bushel, according to quality.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO EXPEL MR HARRIS, OF MARYLAND.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 9th ult., the speaker (Mr. Colfax) called Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, to the chair and rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution to expel Hon. Alexander Long of Ohio, on the ground that he had declared himself "in favor of recognizing the independence of the so-called Confederacy, now in arms against the Union."

Mr. Colfax submitted a few remarks in support of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in a speech of some length.

Mr Cox, in his opening remarks said he was not in the House when his colleague made his speech, but he was informed by members around him that they would bear the interpretation put upon them. Had he been in his seat yesterday, with all due respect to his colleague, he shuld have disavowed, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, any remarks looking to the recognition of the rebellion as crystalized at Richmond. He did not know a single member of that delegation excepting his colleague (Mr. Long) who was willing to recognize the Confederate Government. He spoke of this because of the attempt to make partisan capital. He believed that his colleague at the time spoke only his own setiments, and not those of his party. Recently there was a Democratic Convention in Ohio, representing one hundred and forty five thousand voters, and in that Convention no sentiment like that of his colleague was uttered. The Democratic people in that state rallied and sent their friends and brothers to the war, although they did not agree to the African policy.

During the debate which followed, Mr. Miller, of Pa., protested against the lecture on patriotism from his colleague (Mr. Kelly,) who stands on the record as having uttered a *deliberate falshood*. He was not the man to talk about perjury and fidelity to the Union.

Mr. J. C. Allen, of Illinois, knew no parallel case to this, of moving to expel a member for words uttered in debate. He had imagined that under the Constitution the Representatives on this floor had the right to express their opinions freely. He dissented from the opinion that we should recognize the Sothern Confederacy; but if that was the gentleman's honest conviction, he had the right to express it. If the gentlemen from Ohio had been giving aid and comfort to the enemy, others in high places had been doing the same thing.—The President had not only violated the spirit but the letter of the Constitution *by his repeated acts as usurpation*. Much as he hated the rebellion, he loved the Constitution, because it was designed to protect all men in their liberties.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, said he *endorsed every word* that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr Long) had uttered, and would stand by them for weal of woe. You say the gentleman meant treason at the very moment you say he was sincere and honest. He was willing to go with his friend on that issue. Could not a man say, when a war is carried on to exterminate a people, that he would rather have peace—thus saving lives on both sides, and the money of a ground down people, and especially when the sentiments came from distinguished men to back him. Not one of you can be compared with the men the gentleman quoted yesterday. He was a peace man—a radical peace man.—He was for regoguizing the Southern Confederacy, and for acquiescing in the doctrine of secession. He had hope, but it was not this House. A tornado would come and sweep you from power, and give it to honest men, who have humanity and some regard for the principles of their fathers. War would never bring you a Union worth a cent. He was for peace and Union too [Laughter.] He was a better man than any of them. [Renewed laughter.] If we cannot make peace let us have two splendid Governments—two happy Governments.

He was a slaveholder, and was still, if all his slaves had not been stolen from him. He looked on those who opposed slavery as madmen. He compassionated them. If it was a sin he was willing to bear it. The North had been deceived by stereotyped falsehood.—When this war commenced Secretary Seward said it could be put down in sixty days. Instead of seventy-five thousand men ending it you have now called for a million of soldiers. *A braver set of men never existed on God's earth than exists in the South*; and when you attempt to elevate the negro with the white man you stir up strife. The Puritans saw nothing in the Bible against slavery, and when they found slavery unprofitable, they sold their slaves to the South. Having taken their gold, their descendants now turn round and attempt to dispossess the South of the property.—He had voted against men and money to carry on the war; he would not consent that our money should be spent by a tyrant. Not a man or dollar would he vote for this infernal war. It was the most stupendous folly that ever disgraced any people on the face of God's earth. If this be treason make the most of it. It was the right of a Commoner to say he would not entrust the means of carrying on the war to a King. Who is the war power? The South ask you to leave them in peace; but no, you say you will bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, *and God Almighty grant that it may never be.* I hope you will never subjugate the South. The President has proved himself unfit to be trusted with the moneyed power.

Mr. Tracy of Pennsylvania, rose to ask a question, but was loudly called to order by members on the opposite side. He desired to ask whether, within these halls, the gentleman could invoke Almighty God the American arms shall not prevail.

Mr. Harris—Is that a point of order?

Mr Tracy again essayed to speak, and was called to order from the opposition side. Much confusion prevailed.

Mr. Tracy, elevating his voice above the din, asked whether it was in order for treason to be uttered within these halls. [Renewed cries of "Order" and "Sit down."]

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, rose to a point of order, and desired that the language of the gentleman from Maryland be taken down at the Clerk's desk, in accordance with the rule.

The objectionable sentence as taken down and read, is as follows: "The South asked you to leave them in peace; but no, you say you will bring them into subjection. That is not done yet and God Almighty grant that it may never be done."

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, exclaimed: Is that all?

Mr. Pendleton raised a question of order—when

The Speaker pro tem. pronounced Mr Harris out of order for using that language.

Mr. Washburne—For one, I protest against any man uttering such language in this hall.

Mr. Harris—You mean your are afraid of it. (Cries of "order," from the Republican side.)

Mr. Washburn objected to the gentleman from Maryland proceeding with his remarks.

Mr. Harris resumed his seat, unanimous consent being requisite for him to continue his speech.

Mr. Fernando Wood said he would read to the House the exact language of the gentleman from Ohio *Mr.* Long.) which had not been properly stated.

Mr. Washburne—Were you present yesterday.

Mr. Wood replied he was not, but he held in his hand the identical manuscript. He thought it was due to the gentleman, before the House voted on it, that they should hear what the gentleman did say. The language is as follows: "I now believe that there are but two alternatives—either an acknowledgement of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people. Of these alternatives, I prefer the former."

If, said *Mr.* Wood, he is to be expelled for the utterance of these sentiments, you may include me for a concurrence in them.

Mr. Colfax stated what he understood Mr. Long to say yesterday.

Mr. Long said he had the manuscript now before him from which he read. He prepared his speech four weeks ago. He had not altered a word.

Mr. Colfax did not believe, after the gentleman had so long deliberated, he had changed a word. In order that members should see the printed speech, which will appear in the *Globe* of *Monday* next, *Mr.* Colfax suggested, and there was unanimous consent, that the consideration of the pending resolution should be postponed until *Monday*, at two o'clock.

Mr. Washburne then offered a resolution expelling *Mr.* Harris, the vote upon which resulted—yeas 81, nays 58. There not being the requisite two-third vote, the resolution was declared rejected.

Mr. Schenck then offered a resolution declaring *Mr.* Harris, "an unworthy member of this House and is hereby severely censured." This resolution was adopted—yeas 92 nays 18.

The House soon after adjourned.

We make additional extracts from the late United States papers:

THE DEBATES ON THE RESOLUTION TO EXPEL MR. LONG, OF OHIO.

The debate on this resolution was resumed on Thursday last:

Mr. Cravens, of Indiana, said he had read Mr. Long's speech, and was unable to discover anything in it justly subjecting him to censure or dismissal. He did not believe with the gentleman in many of his conclusions. He hoped he never would arrive at the conclusions that it was necessary to recognize the Southern Confederacy. He would not have made the declaration the gentleman did in the House, but if the issue were presented to him whether he would exterminate every man, woman and child in the Southern Confederacy, he would have come to the same conclusion. The gentleman from Ohio, as the representative of a free people, had a right to be heard.

Mr. Eldridge denied the right and power of the House to expel the gentleman from Ohio under this resolution. They could not expel him for opinion's sake. He referred to the N. Y. Times, which says that Speaker Colfax's zeal has outrun his discretion, and that his resolution is neither right nor expedient, and the Evening Post says that Mr. Long's speech was a perfectly legitimate expression. If the war was conducted on a proper policy the seceded States may be brought back; but carry it on for subjugation, and you never can accomplish your purposes. He said the republican was the revolutionary party in opinions and practices, for, in overthrowing the Constitution, they overthrow the Union.

Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, characterized the speech of Mr. Long as "criminal licentiousness," and if it was not restrained it would do more to sap the foundations of our republic than the armed cohorts of the rebellion. His colleague had come to the conclusion that the Union is lost, never to be restored, and, according to his own language, he regarded all pains to restore the Union as worse than folly, and there was no sentiment, either North or South, on which to build a Union; and further, that every clause and letter of the Constitution has been violated. His (Mr. Long's) language was uttered within 70 miles of where the two armies are now located, and who are only waiting for a few sunny hours to solve the great mooted question.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, said that there was scarcely a sentiment or word in that speech he (Mr Smith) could endorse. He then arraigned the Democratic party with being the origin and instrumental in bringing on the rebellion. In the course of his remarks he repeated what Douglas had said, that "there could be but two parties—patriots and traitors." [Applause.] Mr. Smith declared that as slavery was the cause of the war it ought to be removed, so that we might have an independent nation of freedom. [Applause.] Mr. Smith earnestly contended that we should whip down the rebellion. If we cannot do that, let us subjugate the South and populate it with a better people.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, said the speech of Mr. Long was made in a calm, decorous and argumentative manner. Were gentlemen on the other side afraid of the argument of his colleague? Were they afraid to trust the country? Were they, with the power which is god behind them, afraid of an honest expression of opinion? The truth was, that the matter was entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the House. All that the House could do was to punish for "disorderly conduct."

Mr. Amos Myers, of Pennsylvania said that all Mr. Long had to do to show himself a full rebel was to present his revolver. Our soldiers would take him by the neck and heels and throw him out of the camps for declaring such sentiments as he had done. Mr Myers then maintained that Mr. Long had the heart of a traitor. He (Mr. Myers) should vote for the expulsion of Mr. Long, for the reason that he believed from Mr. Long's own declaration that he preferred the recognition of the Southern Confederacy to the subjugation of the South.

Mr. Harrington, of Indiana, in alluding to the pending resolution, characterized it as a partizan proceeding and not prompted by patriotism. His colleague (Mr. Colfax) had not only descended from his high position, but had at once become the accuser and prosecuter of the gentleman from Ohio. In the course of his remarks he said the people of New England have no stomachs for fighting.

This called up Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, who asked him what authority he had for the assertion.

Mr. Harrington replied, he had judged such to be the case from the fact that Massachusetts has agents in Indiana recruiting negroes to fill up the quota of that State. Indiana would have nothing to do with the negroes. She sends white men into the field.

Mr. Boutwell wished to know what proof the gentleman had.

Mr. Harrington replied that there was no doubt of it. Recruiting agents had been at work in his own town, and the negroes thus gathered said that they were going to Massachusetts.

Mr. Boutwell observed that Massachusetts had less to fear from Secession than any other State, because of her isolation and having two-thirds of the maratime power of the continent. The men of that State rallied to the defence of the Republic without a second invitation. He knew of no act of her Representatives on this floor to justify the gentleman in saying that they had no stomach for prosecuting the war.

Mr. Harrington—I said stomach for fighting.

Mr. Boutwell replied that they could draft without producing a mob.

Mr. Harrington said the name of Indiana was written on every battle field. While Mr. Harrington was speaking there was some hissing in the galleries.

Mr. Eldridge said they had suffered enough from New England men in the galleries, and their breach of order ought to be prevented.—Some [illegible] how he knew they were New E[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] said there was ample power for the Chair to suppress such disturbances.

Mr. Eldridge said he would move that the galleries be cleared if any further disturbance occurred.

The Speaker *pro tem*, (Mr. Rollins of New Hampshire,) directed the doorkeepers to remove from the galleries persons who might repeat the disturbance.

Mr Harrington resumed and concluded his remarks, advocating the right of free speech, for no force could overcome the mind, however it might oppress the body.

Mr. Broomall of Pennsylvania, offered a amendment to the pending resolution, declaring Alexander Long to be an unworthy member of the House, and that the Speaker read this resolution to said Long during the session of the House.

Mr Eldridge raised a point of order, that Mr. Long's speech was made in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and no exceptions having been taken in Committee, the proposition could not, under the rules, be entertained in the House.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, on the ground that it was proposed in the amendment not to censure Mr Long for words spoken in debate, but for the publication of his speech in Washington and New York, and his giving evidence of disloyalty, and aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mr. Eldridge appealed from the decision.

Mr. Holman also raised a point of order that Mr. Broomall's substitute was not germain to the original proposition.

These questions were reserved for future action.

Mr. Broomall said he offered his resolution of censure because, from what had already taken place, they could not obtain the requisite constitutional two-thirds to expel the member; and as he could not be gratified in having him expelled, must be content to get a resolution of censure.

Mr. Winfield, of New York, said there always had been and always would be War Democrats. When assailed in the past they had always been on the side of the country to the extent of the last dollar and the last available means. This war had not been precipitated on the country by the Democratic party or any of its members. The Democrats have stood by the country's honor by precept and practice. He spoke of the rebellion as unjustifiable, unlawful, and unholy. Considering the readiness with which Democrats had rallied to the cause, it was too late to say there were no War Democrats. It was right to resort to arms to bring back the rebellious citizens to their allegiance to the Constitution. If he thought there was a prospect of peace by negotiation, he would leave no means untried to bring it about. But before he would agree to sending commissioners it must first be shown that peace overtures would meet with a correspondent spirit, and because he would not pursue this false light he was to be told by his colleague (Fernando Wood) that he had ceased to be a Democrat.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, repelled the base slanders on New England, and remarked that the Western soldiers think that the soldiers from that section fight as well as any other.—He referred to the action of the House in 1842, when Joshua R Giddings was censured for offering resolutions declaring that the slaves of the Creole had a right to raise and assert their native freedom. The Democrats voted in a solid body for it, and he reproduced the case as a Democratic precedent in regard to an Abolitionist. We do not hear so much of the crack of the slave holder's whip as we did four years ago. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Harris) said that he was willing to take all the sins of slavery. Every one of the slaves of the member had a note against him with compound interest. Mr. Lovejoy, the Abolitionist, had his seat in Heaven, but the gentleman from Maryland would not have one near him. I would, remarked Mr. Grinnell, rather say a thousand times let the country be divided, the South go their way, all slave, and the North, all free, than to see the country once more under Democratic rule.

Mr. Holman demanded this sentence should be taken down by the Clerk.

There was *much merriment* on the Democratic side, when

Mr. Smith of Kentucky, expressed the hope that the House would keep quiet. ["Cries of "Order."]

Mr. Eldridge trusted the House would hear the gentleman from Kentucky. [Cries of "Order."]

After some further noisy proceedings, Mr. Grinnell said he was merely attempting to quote the remarks of Representative Conway.

The Speaker *pro tem*, said, under these circumstances, the gentleman from Iowa was in order.

Mr. Grinnell concluded his remarks.

Mr. Rollins, of Missouri, said his heart had been filled with sadness at the notes of party sounding here. It seemed that all was for party and nothing for the country. But for the resolution introduced by the Speaker of this House, the speech of the gentleman from Ohio would have been forgotten like many others; now, however, it would be read by thousands who otherwise would never have heard of it. He relied on the *discriminating* sense of the country, and *did not* apprehend the speech would produce *harm*. If the country was to be stricken down by such a speech as that, it ought to *perish*. While he disavowed the sentiment in that speech, thinking it was improper, if not impolitic, at a time like this, he would not censure the gentleman for its delivery, being in favor of the freedom of speech. He concluded by making strongly patriotic remarks, and at 11.20 P. M., the House adjourned till Thursday.

Excellent Remedy for Burns.—Take one spoonful sweet oil; one fresh lard; one lime water; one brandy; one fine loaf sugar;

Mix all these in the form of a pomatum.—Apply twice a day: morning and evening.

The French Tobacco Question.—Butlers flag of truce arrived at City Point on the afternoon of the 24th.—Butler in a communication to the commanding officer at City Point says, the limit of the time having arrived, which was fixed by the Convention between the representatives of the Emperor of the French and the United States, for shipping tobacco at City Point, I have sent Lieut. Payne, of my staff for the single purpose of delivering dispatches for the commanding officer of the French vessels.

The French steamers left during the afternoon. No tobacco was sent down.

Wheat Prospect in the South.—Having just returned from a trip through South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, it affords us pleasure to report that the wheat crop in all these States is very promising, and the report is equally favorable from Mississippi. The stand is good and the fields green. A number of farmers and planters with whom we conversed, expressed themselves much pleased with the prospect of the growing crop. At Columbus, Miss. corn was selling at $1 per bushel. Selma $3, Montgomery $5; in old issue. Millions of bushels can be purchased at these prices.—*Statesville Express.*

This is good news.

COMMON SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN FOR 1864.

On the third Monday, being the 18th day of April instant, the Board of Superintendents met in the County Court Clerk's office, according to law, and made the following Appointments of Committeemen in the several School districts for the ensuing year. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time, the law requires them to make return to the Chairman the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of 6 and 21 years. The State Superintendent requests them also to make a return of all Deaf, Mutes and Blind, if there are any, between those ages in their districts. They are also requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

Districts.	Committeemen.
No. 1.	Ransom Phipps, J D Payne, Wm Clinard.
2	J S Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3.	S Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	S Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5.	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, Jacob Crim.
6.	W Gibbons, Pinckney Stafford, J Shields.
7.	Peter Hasten, J Hedgecock, J W Adkins.
8.	P Kerner, G W Wilson, J Huff.
9.	Solomon Teague, T C Deen, Jesse Young.
10.	N D Sullivan, Tyre Carter, Geo Borum.
11.	A Steward, EJ Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12.	A G Thomas, Barney Gimble, Dan'l Sink.
13.	Henry Reed, J H Teague, Geo Hege, Jr.
14	Moses Swaim, Sam'l Weavel, R L Masten.
15.	H D Swaim, Alexander Hall, J I Nissen.
16.	H Kinnamon, A Nicholson, H Alberts n.
17.	J P Crews, N Gurley, Joseph Crews, Jr.
18.	W Marshall, J W Morris, S S Clemmons.
19.	Hardin Huzlip R Crews, T M Marshall.
20.	S H Laugenour, J M Stafford, W L Swaim.
21.	Levi Spach, T Gimble, Norman Faw.
22.	C D Sides, Dan'l Reich, Amos Faw.
23	G W Burke, Wm Ebert, F Burkhart.
24.	N S Cook, Calvin Miller, Wm Barrow.
25.	G H Renegar, A Beril, Peter Fetter.
26.	J E Ogburn, R Walker, James Crews.
27.	Tandy Marshall, W McMillan, M J Crews.
28.	J Guthrie, Em'l Perrill, F Marshall.
29.	Sol Vogler, J Boyer, John Harper.
30	John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31.	Thos Spach, Nath'l Kerner, John Crater.
32.	C H Hauser, Jno Rank, Henry Livengood.
33	Wm Flynt, J H Shore, Henry Shouse.
34.	F Flynt, I Moser, T H Bodenhamer.
35.	J Blackburn, Thos Craft, Davis Ridings.
36.	N Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37.	Thos Shultz, David Snouse, A Transon.
38.	T C Johnson, T B Lash, B Hendrix.
39.	L H Love, H W Kiger, Ezekiel Petree.
40.	H Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41.	W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42.	W Goslin, H R Lehman, P Mock.
43.	Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Jos Vogler.
44.	James Reed, John Spease, J A Shore.
45	W Payne, H Flynn, J H Randleman.
46.	W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47.	James Crim, D Powers, George Miller.
48.	T F Keehln, J D Siewers, T F Criss.
49.	N. F. Sullivan, J H Moser, F Morris.
50.	W A Bodejack, D Poindexter, J R Banner.
51.	Henry Fogle, C Shouse, W Clayton.
52.	Isaac Morris, W Campbell, W W Frazer.
53.	Daniel Spach, Sen., Christian Earnest.

C. L. BANNER,
Clerk, Ex Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 19th, 1864. 52-1w.

Sentinel publish four weeks and charge Chairman Board Superintendents.

NOTICE.

THE Conservatives of this County are requested to assemble in their respective Militia Captain's Districts, on the second Saturday in May for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a County Convention to be held at the Court-house in Winston on the 4th Saturday in May, to nominate candidates to represent the county in the next Legislature. It is suggested that each district appoint five delegates.

This is a matter of much importance to the people of Forsyth, and it is earnestly hoped that all true Conservatives will attend. The people generally are invited to meet at the Court-house.

MANY CITIZENS.

WANTED. BACON OR LARD FOR THE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES!

I WOULD CALL UPON ALL THOSE CITIzens of this county who can possibly spare, BACON or LARD, to sell the same to me for the use of the soldiers' families. I confidently hope to be able to furnish them all with bread, but you are aware that the order allowing us to keep the tithe of bacon was revoked as the army was in great need of it. The beef which I purchased and packed is now all distributed.

Shall the soldiers' wives and children sit down day after day to dry bread without any meat whilst there is any to spare? From the Assessor's lists, as well as from the observations of some of the soldiers' wives, I have reason to know that some persons could read ly spare and have enough left for themselves. Such persons refusing to sell for Confederate money and demanding two or three prices in gold and silver from poor soldiers' wives, may find themselves compelled to take that currency and receive a less price than I would now pay them, for the soldiers' families must be fed. I do hope that no such measures need be adopted, but that the mere notice, that it is absolutely needed for our soldiers' families, will be sufficient to influence those able to spare either bacon or lard to sell it for this purpose and to call on me without delay.

I will pay in the new issue of Confederate money, and could also pay a part in N. C. money.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner, Forsyth Co.

Salem, April 18th, 1864. 51-4t.

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend, with the Assessors, at Kernersville, on Thursday the 5th, at Winston on Friday the 6th, at Salem on Saturday the 7th and at Brookstown on Monday the 9th days of May next, for the purpose of taking in and collecting the additional 10 per cent. tax for the year 1863 from all those who have been buying and selling articles as required by the late Tax act. This notice also includes all manufacturers.

WILL. FLYNT,
Collector for 39th Dist. N. C.

April 26th, 1864. 50-2t.